

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 26.

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OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST MAIN STREET.

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BRUNO BUETTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Notary Public, JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana. July 19, '68-y

Clement Doane, ATTORNEY AT LAW JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office in the Courier Building, on West Main Street.

G. T. B. Carr, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.

Office on the South side of the Public Square. Sept. 20, '68.

G. Q. DEBRULER. W. A. TRAYLOR. DEBRULER & TRAYLOR, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. March 30, '69.

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER, Attys at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. April 17, '69.

H. A. HOLTHAUS. M. S. NAVITY.

HOLTHAUS & NAVITY, Attys at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. Holthaus & Navity, Notary Public. Office on West Main St. June 10th, 1870-1871.

DR. W. M. DEMOTT

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Jasper and vicinity. He may be found at Dr. Welman's office at all hours, when not professionally engaged. May 27th, 1870-69.

Relly, Barger & Ferrebach.

CARPENTERS AND CABINET MAKERS CORNER OF WEST AND McDONALD STREETS JASPER, INDIANA

Will give prompt attention to putting up buildings in the best style, and are always ready to make contracts for work. Cabinet making of all kinds promptly attended to, and a general assortment of the best furniture kept on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices. Give us a call at John Roehrer's former stand. Jan 29, '69-y

UNION BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, BY GOTTLIEB SCHOTTNER

Y East Main Street, directly in front of the Court House, Jasper, Ind. Good bread and cakes always on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties on short notice, and warranted satisfactory. Confectionery, Nuts and fruits for sale. Patronage is respectfully solicited. Aug. 6, '69-1y

Furniture! Furniture! THE undersigned informs the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand,

or manufacture in order, all the latest and most fashionable varieties of Furniture, such as Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Lounges, and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can please them, at his new shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the Court-house. November 15, 1867. JACOB ALLES.

Liberty of the Press.

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Around her waist I put my arm—
It felt as soft as cake.
"Oh, dear," says she, "what liberty
You printer men do take!"
"Why, yes, my Sal, my charming gal,
(I squeezed her some, I guess.)
Can you say aught against
The freedom of the Press?"
I kissed her some—I did by gum;
She colored like a beet;
Upon my living soul she looked
Almost too good to eat.
I gave another buss, and then
Says she, "I do confess
I rather kinder sorter like
The freedom of the Press!"

Don't Like Cincinnati Politenes.

A new married couple were at a Cincinnati hotel. The lady was pretty, the husband was honest, and both were green. The pair had been in the hotel some twenty-four hours, when the bridegroom walked up to the clerk and remarked:
"That's my wife that stops in the room with me."
"Yes, I suppose so," was the bland reply of the clerk.
"Well, I thought I'd mention it, continued the man, so you wouldn't think it strange in my complaining. I never like to find fault, you know, but we're kind of bothered. We've only been here since yesterday, and my wife has been invited to go to ride three times, to go to the minstrels' shows likewise, and just now a sleek-looking chap knocked at the door and wanted to know if she was alone, and actually inquired if that countryman she had on the string had gone? I've no doubt these young men mean well enough, but they are too doggedly polite for me."

A Substitute.

Mr. Pilkinton a farmer in Pennsylvania, was drafted for the service of his country. His wife, though she possessed but a small stock of general information, is one of the best conjugal partners, and she was much troubled at the thought of parting with her husband. As she was engaged scrubbing off her door-steps, a rough-looking stranger came up and thus addressed her.
"I hear madam that your husband has been drafted."
"Yes sir; he has," answered Mrs. Pilkinton, "though dear knows, there's few couldn't better be spared from their families."
"Well madam, I have come to offer myself as substitute for him."
"A what?" asked Mrs. Pilkinton, with some excitement.
"I am willing to take his place," said the stranger.
"You take the place of my husband, you wretch. I'll teach you to insult a distressed woman in that way, you vagabond!" cried Mrs. Pilkinton, as she discharged the dirty soap-suds in the face of the discomfited and astonished substitute, who took to his heels just in time to save his head being broken by the bucket.

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An old toper started for home one night in his normal condition, with a turkey he had obtained for a holiday dinner. He found the road very rough, and fell several times over all sorts of obstructions in the path. Each time he fell he dropped the turkey, but contrived to pick it up again. On entering his house he steadied himself as well as he was able, and said to his wife, "Here wifey, I've got 'leven turkeys for you." "Eleven turkeys! What do you mean?" "There is only one. There must be 'leven turkeys, wifey, for I fell down 'leven times, and every time I found a turkey."

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Dr. Andrew Lewis, of this place, has been awarded the contract for building that portion of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-Line Railway lying between Princeton and the river opposite Mount Carmel, Illinois. If we are correctly informed, the Doctor is to complete the road ready for the rolling stock—he furnishing cross-ties and the iron—by \$25,000 per mile, and to have the road completed ready for the cars by the first day of January, 1871.—[Princeton Democrat.]

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An advertisement in a Wisconsin paper recently, read as follows: "The subscriber offers for sale a cow, ninety feet in length, twenty in width, with two feet and a half depth of hold." "Great heavens! what a cow! Talk about the hippopotami or rhinoceroses—they wouldn't be yearling calves to this animal. We suppose the letter's before the cow would explain the monstrosity."

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The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Rail-road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th proximo.

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The ambitious mother's motto for her marriageable daughters; "On to Richmen!"

Murder Trial in Nevada.

"I was sitting here," said the Judge, "in this old pulpit, holding court, and we were trying a big wicked-looking Spanish desperado for killing the husband of a bright, pretty Mexican woman. It was a lazy summer day, and an awful long one, and the witnesses were tedious. None of us took any interest in the trial except that nervous, uneasy devil of a woman—because you know how they love and how they hate, and this one had loved her husband with all her might, and now she had boiled it all down into hate, and stood here spitting it at that Spaniard with her eyes, and I tell you she would stir me up, too, with a little of her summer lightning occasionally."
"Well I had my coat off and heels up, loling and sweating, and smoking one of those cabbage cigars the San Francisco people used to think were good enough for us in those times; and the lawyers all had their coats off, and were smoking and whittling, and the witnesses the same, and so was the prisoner. Well, the fact is, there wasn't any interest in a murder trial then, because the fellow was always brought in not guilty, the jury expecting him to do as much for them sometime; and, although the evidence was straight and square against this Spaniard, we knew we could not convict him without seeming to be high-handed and sort of reflecting on every gentleman in the community, for there wasn't any carriages and liveries then, and the only "style" there was, was to keep your private grave-yard. But that woman seemed to have her heart set on hanging that Spaniard; and you'd ought to have seen how she would glare on him a minute, and then look up at me in her pleading way, and then turn, and for the next five minutes search the jury's faces—and by-and-by drop her little face in her hands for just a little while, as if she was most ready to give up, but out she'd come again directly and be as lively and anxious as ever. But when the jury announced the verdict, not guilty, and I told the prisoner he was acquitted, that woman rose up till she appeared to be as tall and grand as a 74 gun ship, and says she:
"Judge, do I understand you to say that this man is not guilty, that murdered my husband without any cause before my own eyes and my children's, and that all has been done to him that ever justice and law can do?"
"The same," says I.
"And then what do you reckon she did? Why; she turned on that smirking Spanish fool like a wild-cat, and out with a "navy" and shot him dead in open court!"
"That was spirited, I am willing to admit."
"Wasn't it though?" said the judge, admiring. "I wouldn't have missed it for anything. I adjourned court right on the spot, and we put on our coats and went out and took up a collection for her and her cubs, and sent them over the mountains to their friends. Ah, she was a spirited woman."

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To Guard Against Sun-stroke. One who knows says it behooves every one to take unusual precaution against sun-stroke, and first of all avoid the use of stimulating liquors. It is a mistake to suppose that a "drink" now and then through the day will help the system to bear up against the enervating influence of the heat. A large portion of the cases of sun-stroke occur among those of irregular habits. Avoid also the excessive use of iced drinks when over-heated. The temporary refreshment they afford nevertheless shocks the system and renders one particularly susceptible to sun-stroke. It is a prolific source of diarrhoea, cholera morbus and the like. If necessarily exposed to the rays of the sun, wear a wet handkerchief or sponge in the crown of the hat. Laborers are especially recommended to take this very simple precaution, which has saved thousands from sudden death. Bear in mind that sun-stroke, when not fatal, leaves the brain in a very sensitive state, and for years afterward renders the victim more liable to a recurrence.—"A stitch in time saves nine."

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Miss Susan B. Anthony asks what the consequences would be if ALL THE WOMEN were in one country and ALL THE MEN in another, and a big river between them? One of two things: a great many women would be drowned, or a great many women would learn to swim.

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A Cobbler living in Baltimore thus announces his calling: "Surgery here upon old boots and shoes, by the adding of the feet, making good the legs binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution, and supporting the body with new soles. Advice gratis."

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This year, A. T. Stewart reports in New York an income of \$1,420,000; W. B. Astor, \$1,273,000; Heilmold, \$182,000; James Fisk, junior, \$65,000; and Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$40,000.

TARIFF THIEVING.

How it Affects the People—Interesting and Suggestive Facts.

One week's wages of a female operative in a woolen mill in New England is \$7 62, which will buy her 12½ yards of alpaca, at 60 cents a yard. The wages of the same class of operatives in Bradford, England, is but \$3 38, which will buy in Bradford the same kind of alpaca for 18 cents a yard, or 18½ yards. Thus the one week's pauper labor of England buys over 6 yards of alpaca more than the boasted wages of the United States. Duty on alpaca, 61½ per cent.

A week's wages of a female operative in New England, \$7 62, will buy 76 spools of six-cord thread, 200 yards per spool, at 10 cents each, leaving 2 cents over. The English wages of \$3 38 will buy in England 84 spools of best corded thread, at 4 cents a spool, leaving 2 cents over, or 8 spools more. Duty on spool-thread, 67½ per cent.

Fifty pounds of a blood merino wool, at 45 cents per pound, will buy in New York 562½ pounds common bar iron at 4 cents per pound. The same 50 pounds of wool will fetch in England 36 cents per pound, and buy 900 pounds of the same kind of iron at 2 cents a pound. Duty on bar-iron, 66½ per cent.

In 1860 and 1861, a blood merino wool sold in New York for fifty cts. a pound, and best Collins axes at \$9 a dozen. Fifty pounds of wool would have bought 33 axes, leaving 25 cents over. In 1870, 50 pounds of the same wool fetches \$22 56, and axes cost \$12 a dozen; it would, therefore, only procure 28½ axes. Duty on steel and iron averages 60 per cent.

In 1860 the price of a five hole stove was \$6; it took just 12 pounds of three quarter blood merino wool, at 50 cents per pound, to buy a stove. The price of a six-hole stove of the same class in 70 is \$9 50, and merino wool sells for 45 per cents per pound; it takes 21 5-45 pounds of wool to buy a stove. Duty on pig-iron for casting stove, 55 per cent.

It takes at present just nine bushels of Ohio wheat to buy a five-hole stove, the price of it being \$9 50 in New York. In 1870 the same stove could have been bought (allowing wheat to fetch the same price, \$1 08) for less than 5½ bush.

In 1860 the price of Sheffield cast steel was 14 cents a pound, and wheat was \$1 08 per bushel; 10 bushels would have bought just 75 pounds of steel.—Duty on steel in 1860, 15 per cent. In 1870 steel costs 19 cents a pound; and 10 bushels of wheat will only buy 55½ pounds of the same class of steel, or nearly 20 pounds less. Duty on steel, 48½ per cent.

A farmer selling 100 bushels of wheat in 1860, and realizing therefrom \$110, could have bought in New York 156½ yards Ingrain two ply Lowell carpet at 75 cents yard. Duty in 1860, 25 per cent. A farmer selling 100 bushels of wheat in 1870, and realizing \$110, can only buy 84½ yards of the same carpet at the prevailing price of \$1 30 per yard. Duty in 1870, 75 per cent.

One hundred bushels of wheat, realizing \$110 in 1860, would have bought 73½ yards of all wool cloth, weighing 14 ounces per yard. Duty 24 per cent. At \$1 50 per yard. The same 100 bushels of wheat in 1870, realizing \$110, will only buy 55 yards of the same cloth at \$2 per yard. Duty in 1870, 70 per cent.

In 1860, a seamstress, earning 50 cents a day, could have bought 10 spools of the best six-cord Clark's 200 yard thread.—In 1870, the seamstress earns 75 cents a day, and the price of the above is 10 cents a spool; she can buy only 7½ spools for her one day's labor. Duty on thread, 67½ per cent.

In 1860, 20 pounds of a blood merino wool, fetching \$10, would have bought 3,214 pounds of Liverpool salt, at 22 cents per bushel of 70 pounds. Duty on salt, 15 per cent. In 1870, 20 pounds of a blood merino wool fetches \$9, and buys only 1,575 pounds of Liverpool salt, at 40 cents per bushel of 70 pounds. Duty, 108 per cent.

In 1860, a laborer earning one dollar a day could have bought just 25 pounds of codfish at 4 cents per pound. In 1870, he earns \$1 50 a day, and codfish cost 7½ cents a pound, he can only buy 20 pounds of codfish for his day's labor, or 5 pounds less.

Owners of shipping on the lakes, when they buy 1,000 pounds of yellow metal sheeting for a vessel, have to pay 30 cents per pound, or \$300. Duty on yellow metal, 45 per cent. None is imported. The same metal can be laid down in any portion of the lakes, if no duty was on it, for 20 cents in currency. A thousand pounds of yellow metal sheeting would, therefore, cost \$190, or \$110 less.

In 1860, five bushels of wheat, in Chicago, fetching \$1 per bushel, would have bought 71½ pounds assorted shot, at 8 cents per pound. Duty on lead, 15 per cent. In 1870, five bushels of wheat fetching \$1 per bushel, will only buy 54½ pounds of assorted shot. Duty on lead, 47½ per cent.

In 1860 a female weaver in a New Eng-

land cotton mill earned \$4 50 per week wages, and good black taffeta silk sold at \$1 50 per yard. It therefore took her just twenty-four days to earn the price of a silk dress of 12 yards. Duty on silk, 10 per cent. In 1870 the female weaver earns \$7 62 a week wages, and the same kind of black taffeta silk costs \$3 per yard; it therefore takes 28½ days to earn the same dress of 12 yards of silk. Duty on silk, 60 per cent.

In 1858, under a moderate tariff, the price of a pair of men's stout boots was \$4 40, at the present time, under an extravagant tariff, the same boots cost \$6 80.

The exports of American manufactured cotton goods, in 1860, under a low tariff, were four times as great as in 1860. The export of woollen fabrics of American make has declined, within the last fiscal year, 60 per cent.—amount in the aggregate to but \$160,000; while Great Britain, under free trade, exported in the same year \$129,000,000.

In 1860, A and T white flannels sold for 18 cents a yard; a seamstress earning 50 cents a day could buy 8½ yards of flannel for three day's labor. The price of the same kind of flannel now, in 1870, is 30 cents a yard, and the seamstress earns 75 cents a day; her three day's high wages will only procure her 7½ yards of flannel. Is this not the best proof how a high tariff oppresses the poor, when the three day's boasted high wages in 1870 buys less flannel than the low wages in 1860 did?

Flies on Horses.

The Journal of Chemistry gives the following as a preventative of horses being teased by flies! Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour.—When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor namely, between and upon the ears, the neck, the flanks, etc. Not only the gentleman or lady who rides out for pleasure will derive pleasure from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

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The Pittsburg Post says, ability as well as reputation pays. The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has just returned from Texas, where he was engaged as counsel in an important railroad case, in which there was an enormous sum of money involved. Judge Black received for his fees one thousand dollars per diem for every day he was absent from home, and he was gone about one month. Thirty thousand dollars a month is a big fee; but Judge Black has reached a higher eminence in his profession than perhaps any living lawyer in America.

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The probabilities are that the market for the present year's wheat crop will open at one dollar per bushel for red, and one dollar ten to one dollar fifteen cents per bushel for winter white, according to quality. It is expected that a large quantity of wheat will be bought here the present season for shipment East, and this will establish the same rates for the grain here as prevail at Cincinnati and Louisville. The wheat yield in this section of Indiana this year is fully up to the average of the past ten years.—[New Albany Ledger.]

PUNISHMENT ENOUGH.—A man with four wives was brought before Hans Swarthart, a Mohawk Justice, for commitment on the charge of bigamy. "Four wives?" exclaimed the astonished Hans, "four wives! dat was a most hinoous crimes! Discharge him at vohst."

"Why?" protested the prosecutor.—"Why discharge him when the proof is positive? Will the court explain?" "Yes, I eksplains. Oh he lifts mit four wives he got punishment enough.—I lift mit ven and I got too much punishment already."

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New Orleans bars ran opposition on the size of glasses enclosing seasonable refrigerators. A countryman calling for a jug and getting near a quart, drank what he wished and handed the rest back, to be kept till he was ready to drown himself.

A Pennsylvania editor having stated in a paragraph that there was a man in the place who had been drunk thirty-five years, was called upon by twenty different persons, who demanded a retraction, each visitor insisting that the item was a personal attack.

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A gentleman, of Rochester, New-Hampshire, saw an advertisement that a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending a postage stamp to the advertiser. He was a victim and sent his stamp. The answer was, "Dig in your garden and let whisky alone."

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A business that is always picking up—A rag-gatherer's.